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1969

2ND

QUARTER

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR

STATISTICS

FOR

NOVA SCOTIA

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1969

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104-00999/

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a more comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and where necessary these conditions are compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour; including, Labour Standards, Labour Relations, Apprenticeship and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Public Administration and Defense; and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries but show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the cooperating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION..... 3

PART I - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES..... 11

SECTION I - APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING..... 13

TABLE 1-1 Active Registrations, Completions and Cancellations for Nova Scotia, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 14
TABLE 2-1 New Registrations, Completions and Cancellations, By Area April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 15

SECTION II - INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS..... 16

TABLE 3-2 Workstoppages for Nova Scotia by Size, Duration and Major Issues Involved July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969..... 18
TABLE 4-2 Conciliation Report for Nova Scotia, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 19
TABLE 5-2 Conciliation Cases Settled, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 20
TABLE 6-2 Labour Relations Board Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 23

SECTION III - LABOUR STANDARDS..... 24

TABLE 7-3 Complaints Against Minimum Wage and Vacation Pay Acts, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 29
TABLE 8-3 Vacation Pay Stamp and Book Monthly Report, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 30
TABLE 9-3 Labour Standards - Other Legislation, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 31

SECTION IV - INDUSTRIAL SAFETY..... 32

TABLE 10-4 Boiler Inspection and Pressure Vessel Act - Summary of Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 34

SECTION IV (CONTINUED) PAGE

TABLE 11-4 Engine Operators Act - Summary of Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 35
TABLE 12-4 Elevator and Lifts Act - Summary of Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 36
TABLE 13-4 Industrial Safety Act - Summary of Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 37
TABLE 14-4 Construction Safety Act - Summary of Activities, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 38

PART II - LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS..... 39

SECTION I - POPULATION STATISTICS..... 41

TABLE 15-1 Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, January 1, 1968 to July 31, 1969..... 42

SECTION II - SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA..... 43

TABLE 16-2 Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, by Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 46
CHART 1-2 Comparison of Average Weekly Wages and Salaries for Canada and Nova Scotia, June 30, 1969..... 47
CHART 2-2 Wage and Salary Trends, by Specific Industry, for Nova Scotia, January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969..... 48
CHART 3-2 Money Wages and "Real" Wages for Halifax, January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969..... 49
TABLE 17-2 Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, by Industry for Canada, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 50
TABLE 18-2 Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, by Industry for Nova Scotia, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 51
TABLE 19-2 Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Average Hourly Earnings, by Industry for Urban Areas, April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 52
TABLE 20-2 Employment Indexes, by Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia (1961=100) April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 53

SECTION II (CONTINUED)

PAGE

CHART 4-2 Employment Trends by Specific Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia (1961=100) April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 54

TABLE 21-2 Employment Indexes, by Industry, for Urban Areas (1961=100) April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969..... 55

SECTION III - PRICE MOVEMENTS..... 56

TABLE 22-3 Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada, (1961=100) June 1969..... 60

TABLE 23-3 Consumer Price Indexes - Regional Cities, All-Items Component, (1961=100) April 1969 to June 1969..... 61

TABLE 24-3 Consumer Price Indexes - Halifax, (1961=100) January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969..... 62

SECTION IV - SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS..... 63

CHART 5-4 Labour Force Survey Data for Nova Scotia, January 1, 1966 to June 30, 1969..... 64

TABLE 25-4 Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia, January 1968 to June 1969..... 65

TABLE 26-4 Unemployment as a Percentage of the Labour Force, June 21, 1969..... 66

GLOSSARY OF TERMS..... 67

APPENDIX - A..... 75

PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

SECTION I

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost sharing arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100% of the training costs for apprentices who are sixteen years of age or older and are registered and employed as apprentices in a specific trade.

Apprentices will be paid an allowance by the Provincial Government if they are not eligible for the Federal Government allowances. The Federal Government will pay the total school allowances directly to an apprentice who has (a) been attached to the work force for three years or (b) has dependents or (c) has children not attending school who are ordinarily cared for by the person being trained. The Federal Government will also pay part of the administrative services for the apprenticeship program.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Division, consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two Registrars, ten Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff. Apprenticeship offices are located in Halifax, Sydney and Stellarton.

At the end of June 1969, the total number of apprentices in training was 2,759 an increase of four over the number in training at the end of March 31, 1969. Six of the 16 trades increased their enrollment. The largest gain was recorded by the bricklaying trade.

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 1-1

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	IN-PLANT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	LINEMAN	MACHINIST IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT IN-PLANT	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING	TOTAL
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	214	77	252	6	634	109	52	37	92	79	48	43	6	111	434	254	58	1	130	8	104	2749
DURING QUARTER																						
New Registrations	1	31	33	-	62	7	7	-	19	2	-	-	-	1	51	14	4	-	8	-	23	
Completions	3	3	35	-	41	8	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	19	11	6	-	6	-	6	
Cancellations	5	3	9	-	21	10	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	11	13	11	1	-	6	-	3	
QUARTERLY TOTAL	207	102	241	6	634	98	55	37	109	67	48	43	6	99	453	246	55	1	126	8	118	2759

TABLE 2-1

NEW REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS, BY AREA

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	IN-PLANT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING
NOVA SCOTIA														
New Registrations	1	31	33	62	7	7	19	2	1	51	14	4	8	23
Completions	6	3	9	41	10	2	2	6	11	13	11	1	6	3
Cancellations	3	3	35	21	9	2	-	8	2	19	11	6	6	6
NORTHERN NOVA SCOTIA														
New Registrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	4
Completions	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	1
Cancellations	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
HALIFAX - YARMOUTH														
New Registrations	1	17	29	48	7	-	19	1	-	26	14	3	8	1
Completions	6	-	4	22	9	2	2	2	10	10	2	1	4	1
Cancellations	3	2	30	11	9	2	-	8	-	12	11	6	6	5
CAPE BRETON														
New Registrations	-	14	4	14	-	7	-	-	1	13	-	1	-	18
Completions	-	3	5	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	1	1
Cancellations	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied, and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act establishes the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

A total of 59 cases were dealt with at the conciliation officer level, 23 of which were in process in April and 36 new cases; of the total, three had lapsed at the officer level, 21 were settled, and 33 were in process at the end of the period. One case was referred to a conciliation board, with another being referred to an industrial inquiry commission.

This compares with a total of 44 cases dealt with at the officer level during the first quarter of 1969; 16 were settled, four lapsed at the officer level, and 23 were in process at the end of the period. One case was referred to a conciliation board, while no cases were referred to an industrial inquiry commission.

In addition to the one case pending at the conciliation board level in the beginning of the quarter, another conciliation board was constituted. Since neither case arrived at a settlement during the period, both were pending on June 30, 1969.

This is an increase of one conciliation board over the preceding quarter.

At the industrial inquiry commission level, there were no cases pending at the end of June.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

During the quarter ending June 30, 1969, the Labour Relations Board held four meetings and six hearings which dealt with a total of 49 applications. Seventeen applications for certifications were granted, two were withdrawn and two were dismissed. Under Section 7A, two applications for certification were granted, while one was dismissed. Two applications for the amendment of the Labour Relations Board's orders were admended, while two others were held. Two applications of complaints of unfair labour practices were filed; one of which was held, while the other was withdrawn. There were 15 applications of complaints under Section 22A; of which five were withdrawn, one held and nine cease and desist orders issued. There were two requests for revocation of orders; of which one was held. There was also an application of complaint of refusal to negotiate resulting in an order to negotiate, and one application for re-consideration of an order.

TABLE 3-2

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

JULY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969

	JULY 1, 1968 SEPTEMBER 30, 1968		OCTOBER 1, 1968 DECEMBER 31, 1968		JANUARY 1, 1969 MARCH 31, 1969		APRIL 1, 1969 JUNE 30, 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	5	100.0	7	100.0	15	100.0	14	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	680	100.0	1580	100.0	4519	100.0	5195	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	6290	100.0	6810	100.0	15260	100.0	18980	100.0
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	4.285	—	4.6393	—	10.3958	—	12.93	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	6	85.7	3	37.5	3	20.0	5	35.8
Job Security	-	-	1	12.5	3	20.0	2	14.3
Plant Administration	1	14.3	1	12.5	2	13.3	2	14.3
Hours of Work	-	-	1	12.5	-	-	1	7.1
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.1
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	12.5	4	26.7	2	14.3
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	1	12.5	3	20.0	1	7.1
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	—	—	2	28.6	1	6.7	3	21.4
Size (Number of Workers)	46	6.8	146	9.2	100	2.2	353	6.8
Duration (Man-Days)	3730	59.3	1320	19.4	5900	38.7	6140	32.4
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	2.541	—	0.8992	—	4.0193	—	4.1828	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes			2	100.0	1	33.3	3	60.0
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	5	100.0	5	71.4	14	93.3	11	78.6
Size (Number of Workers)	634	93.2	1434	90.8	4419	97.8	4842	93.2
Duration (Man-Days)	2560	40.7	5490	80.6	9360	61.3	12840	67.6
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	1.744	—	3.74	—	6.3765	—	8.7472	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	4	100.0	-	-	2	66.7	2	40.0
Job Security	-	-	1	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0
Plant Administration	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Hours of Work	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 4-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	APRIL 1969		MAY 1969		JUNE 1969	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	23	5,848	33	7,220	40	6,101
New Cases	15	1,934	15	1,180	6	760
	38	7,782	48	8,400	46	6,861
Referred to Board	-	-	-	-	1	120
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	-	-	1	98
Lapsed	1	25	-	-	2	49
Settled	4	537	8	2,299	9	3,456
In Process, End of Month	33	7,220	40	6,101	33	3,138
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	38	7,782	48	8,400	46	6,861
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In Process, Beginning of Month	1	100	1	100	1	100
New Cases	-	-	-	-	1	120
Settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	1	100	1	100	2	220
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSION						
In Process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Cases	-	-	-	-	1	98
Settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	1	98

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 5-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
APRIL		
Scott Maritime Pulp Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 440	188
Georgia Pacific Corporation Bestwell Gypsum Division, Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 721	60
Murray's Restaurant Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Hotel and Restaurant Employees Bartenders International Union, Local No. 662	64
Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local No. 303	225
MAY		
Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (Trenton Works), Trenton, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local No. 1231	1400
City of Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Halifax Civic Employees Federal Union, Local No. 143	220
Citadel Motor Inn, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, Local No. 446	35

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Town of Glace Bay, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local Nos. 750, 760, 1013	100
Ben's Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, Local No. 446	100
Atlantic Ready Mix Concrete Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Operative Plasterers and Cement Mansons International Association, Local No. 215	22
Corporation of the Town of Truro, Truro, Nova Scotia	International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 1627	7
Moirs Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local No. 927	65
Moirs Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local No. 446	350
JUNE		
City of Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Halifax Civic Workers Union, Local No. 108 (C.U.P.E.)	265
British Canadian Co-operative Society Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local No. 596	70
Sydney Steel Corporation, Sydney, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local No. 1064	2,350

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Maritime Co-operative Services Limited (Sydney Branch), Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local No. 596	15
Mersey Seafood Limited, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	Canadian Seafood Workers' Union, Local No. 120	56
Ferguson Industries Limited, Pictou, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local No. 4702	250
Fairey Canada Limited, Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia	International Association of Machinists, Local No. 991	300
Lord Nelson Hotel Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local No. 662	80
Fairey Canada Limited, Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia	International Association of Machinists, Local No. 935	70

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

TABLE 6-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

APRIL, 1969

Number of Meetings held during month of April, 1969		2
Total Number of Hearings held		2
Total Number of Applications dealt with		32
Applications for Certification - granted	14	
Applications for Certification - dismissed	2	
Applications for Certification under Section 7A - certified	2	
Applications for Certification under Section 7A - dismissed	1	
Applications for Amendment of L.R.B. Orders - amended	2	
Applications for Amendment - held	2	
Applications for Re-consideration	1	
Applications of Complaints under Section 22A - cease and desist orders issued	5	
Applications of Complaints under Section 22A - withdrawn	2	
Request for Revocation of Order	1	32

MAY, 1969

Number of Meetings held during the month of May, 1969		1
Total Number of Hearings held		2
Total Number of Applications dealt with		7
Applications for Certification - granted	2	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	1	
Request for Revocation of Order - held	1	
Applications of Complaint of Refusal to negotiate - order to negotiate	1	
Applications of Complaint of Unfair Labour Practices - held	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - held	1	7

JUNE, 1969

Number of Meetings held during month of June, 1969		1
Total Number of Hearings held		2
Total Number of Applications dealt with		10
Applications for Certification - granted	1	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	1	
Applications of Complaint of Unfair Labour Practices - withdrawn	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - withdrawn	3	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - cease and desist orders issued	4	10

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of the following Acts: Minimum Wage Act, Industrial Standards Act, Vacation Pay Act, Employment of Children Act, Equal Pay Act[1], and the Limitation of Hours of Labour Act.

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, this Division insures that the provisions of the Acts for which it is responsible are being observed. Where violations are found, the Division insures that necessary adjustments and payments are made.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT

The Minimum Wage Board as authorized by the Minimum Wage Act may make orders fixing the minimum wage rates subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The General Minimum Wage Order, last revised on August 1, 1969, provides minimum wages for both male and female employees excepting farm labourers; domestic servants; trainees under Government sponsored and Government approved plans; persons for whom there are special orders; persons employed at playgrounds or summer camps operated on a non-profit basis; and insurance agents, real estate agents, salesmen other than those employed at the employer's actual place of business or where his hours are set and verifiable by the employer.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1969, personal inspections under the Minimum Wage Act and the Vacation Pay act were made throughout the Province in 495 establishments employing 360 males and 135 females.

A total of 150 cases were dealt with under the Minimum Wage Act. Included in the 150 cases there were 56 investigations of violations of the Act involving 31 male and 25 female employees. Following the investigations, 31 males and 25 females were paid $4,466.34 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 94 investigations, involving 72 males and 22 females, no violations under the Act were found.

---

1. Equal Pay Act - However the provisions relating to equal pay were not carried over into the new Human Rights Act and new equal pay legislation was passed.

VACATION PAY ACT

This Act requires every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay (4 percent of gross earnings) for every employee who has been in his employ for a year and has worked 90 percent or more of the working time during the year.

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who has worked for three months or more and who ceases to be employed is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during his period of employment.

Employees working in the construction industry shall be paid vacation benefits of 4 percent of their gross earnings in the form of vacation pay stamps entered into vacation stamp books. Payment must be made within three days after each pay day.

A total of 345 cases were dealt with under the Vacation Pay Act. Included in the 345 cases were 287 investigations of violations of the Act concerning 216 male and 71 female employees. As a result of the investigations, 216 males and 71 females were paid $16,397.71 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 58 investigations, involving 41 males and 17 females, no violations under the Act were found.

During the quarter, 4,334 Vacation Stamp Books were sold having a total value of $412,605.86. At the same time, 3,375 Vacation Stamp Books were cashed containing stamps in the value of $380,081.90.

EQUAL PAY ACT

The Equal Pay Act provides that females employed for substantially the same work as male employees must be paid at the same rate. There is a provision in the Act empowering the Director to make an investigation on his own initiative if he has reasonable grounds for believing that a complaint exists. The Act was proclaimed on June 1, 1969.

No complaints were handled under the Equal Pay Act.

THE LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR ACT

This Act applies to industrial undertakings which include mines, quarries, manufacturing, repair, shipbuilding, generation and transmission of electricity and construction work. Section 9 of this Act provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT

This Act prohibits the employment of children (under 14) for more than eight hours in any day or for more than three hours of any school day unless an employment certificate is issued under the Education Act, or on any day for a period which totals more than eight hours added to the time required for attendance at school in that day or between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the Cnnstruction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in that industry.

Four trades in the construction industry in the City of Sydney and eight in the Cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act.

The following rates are now in effect in Halifax and Dartmouth:

	Rates Per Hour
Carpentry Trade	$3.35

LABOUR STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers in Building Construction	
Engaged in mortar mixing, operating pneumatic drills and jack hammers	$2.70
Others	$2.60
Masonry, Bricklaying and Tile Setting Trades	$2.49
Painting Trades	
Brush	$3.00
Spray	$3.10
Plumbing and Steamfitting	$3.90
Plastering Trades	$3.68
Sheet Metal Trade	$2.20
Charge Hands	$2.32
Electrical Trade	$2.78
Charge Hands	$2.88

The following rates are now in effect in Sydney:

Bricklaying and Plastering Trades	
Bricklaying	$3.00
Plastering	$2.83½
Carpentry Trade	$3.09
Electrical Trade	
Domestic and Commercial	$2.89
Charge Hands	$3.04
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects	$3.15
Charge Hands	$3.30

LABOUR STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers	
Building Construction	$2.65
Mortar and plaster mixing	$2.80
Cement finishers	$3.15

The rates in all cases are for a regular work week of forty hours.

A total of 29 complaints were dealt with under the Industrial Standards Act. Following the investigations, 21 violations were found causing $2,098.80 to be paid in additional wages. In the remaining eight complaints, no violations under the Act were found.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY ACTS

TABLE 7-3

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS						
Number	109	39	69	41	167	70
Male	96	26	44	25	117	52
Female	13	13	25	16	50	18
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	27	28	16	26	15	40
Male	22	21	11	19	8	32
Female	5	7	5	7	7	8
VIOLATIONS						
Number	82	11	53	15	152	30
Male	74	5	33	6	109	20
Female	8	6	20	9	43	10
ADJUSTMENTS						
Number	82	11	53	15	152	30
Male	74	5	33	6	109	20
Female	8	6	20	9	43	10
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Male	74	5	33	6	109	20
Female	8	6	20	9	43	10
Amount	$3897.81	$834.98	$3301.36	$1627.64	$9198.54	$2003.72

VACATION PAY STAMP AND BOOK MONTHLY REPORT

TABLE 8-3

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL
Books Sold	1355	1355	1386	2741	1593	4334
Value of Stamps Sold	$136639.15	$136639.15	$126078.18	$262717.33	$149888.53	$412605.86
Books Redeemed	1241	1241	1341	2582	793	3375
Value of Books Redeemed	$141162.19	$141162.19	$150422.17	$291584.36	$ 88497.54	$380081.90
Commission on Books Redeemed	$ 493.60	$ 493.60	$ 535.60	$ 1029.20	$ 315.60	$ 1344.80

TRUST FUND

Previous Balance	$ -	$ 4523.04	$ 28867.03
Stamps Sold by Bank	$136639.15	$126078.18	$149888.53
	$136639.15	$121555.14	$121021.50
Credit Stamps Redeemed	141162.19	150422.17	88497.54
	$ 4523.04	$ 28867.03	$ 32523.96

TABLE 9-3 APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS
COMPLAINTS			
Number	17	1	11
Employees Involved	17	1	11
INVESTIGATED			
Number	17	1	11
Employees Involved	17	1	11
ADJUSTED			
Number	17	1	11
Employees Involved	17	1	11
ARREARS COLLECTED	11-violations $1375.00 6-violation	1-no violation	10-violations $723.80 1-no violation

SECTION IV

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practices. The codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

The Boiler Inspection Act is responsible for the administration of the Steam Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Plant Inspection Act.

Within the scope of the Act, steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigerator plants are inspected periodically to check on factors which tend to forecast the useful life and safe operation of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refrigeration plants and hoisting plants.

ELEVATOR INSPECTION ACT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevator and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department for approval and registration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

The scope of the Act, generally, embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

The Construction Safety Act is designed to protect the safety and health of persons engaged in the construction industry. The Act requires that the contractor assume the overall responsibility for project safety. The sub-contractor has a responsibility for the safety of all persons on the part or parts of a "project" under his direct control.

It is encouraging to note that the majority of the constructors are endeavouring to apply the Construction Safety Regulations in a conscientious manner.

TABLE 10-4

BOILER INSPECTION AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

General Inspections	106
External Inspections	170
Inspections of New Installations	321
Shop Inspections of Construction	21
Plant Inspections	111
Piping	39
Hydrostatic Tests	58
Refrigeration Plants	2
Removed from Service - Boilers	1
Removed from Service - Pressure Vessels	0
Surveys and Registration of Drawings	127
Accident Investigations	0
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	597
Welders Tested	88

TABLE 11-4

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

Applications Received	128
Applications Approved	113
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	6
Appeared for Examination	161
Passed Examination	99
Original Certificates Issued	45
Raised Certificates Issued	54
Provisional Certificates Issued	0
Valid 1969 Certificates	2270
Certificates Cancelled	0

PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	0
Applications Approved	0
Original Certificates Issued	0
Plants re-registered	0
Total Registered Plants	425

TABLE 12-4

ELEVATOR AND LIFTS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

Annual Inspections - Department	72
Annual Inspections - Insurer	0
Inspections - New Installations	28
Inspections - Major Alterations	8
Plans submitted - New Installations	22
Plans submitted - Major Alterations	2
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Etc.)	14
Equipment removed from Service	0
Accidents reported	1
Contractors Registered	16
Certificates of Competency Issued	1
Equipment licensed to date	1020

TABLE 13-4

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

General Inspections	488
Re-inspections	4
Field Interviews	29
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	71
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	592

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT:

Certificates for Employment of Youths and Young Girls	1
Dismissal of Employees	0
Sanitation	1
Ventilation	7
Lighting	0
Machine Guarding	85
Personal Protective Equipment	5
First Aid Facilities	6
Housekeeping	14
Fire Protection	8
Electrical	4
Miscellaneous	25
TOTAL ORDERS	156

TABLE 14-4

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

Project-General Contractor	137
Project-Sub-contractor	29
Visit-General Contractor	30
Visit-Sub-contractor	19
Visit-Other	9
Accident Investigation	9
Directions Issued	139

PART II

LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS

SECTION I

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CANADA AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The population of Canada at July 1, 1969, was estimated at 21,089,000, an increase of 317,000 (or 1.5%) since July 1, 1968. Compared to the increase of 331,000 between July 1, 1967 and July 1, 1968. The smaller increase in the last twelve months has been mainly due to fewer immigrants.

The estimated population of Nova Scotia increased by 4,000 from 760,000 in July 1968 to 764,000 in July 1969; New Brunswick gained 1,000 rising from 625,000 to 626,000 in the same period; Newfoundland rose 6,000 to 514,000 while Prince Edward Island remained constant at 110,000.

If the population of Canada continues to increase at the same rate as during the first six months of 1969, the population will record a count of 21,154,000 on September 12, 1969.

The final census count of June 1, 1966 was the starting point of these estimates. To these provincial counts were added and immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt for family allowances.

QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

TABLE 15-1

FROM JANUARY 1, 1968 TO JULY 31, 1969

PROVINCE	CENSUS JUNE 1, 1966 ('000)	ESTIMATES JANUARY 1968 ('000)	APRIL 1968 ('000)	JULY 1968 ('000)	OCTOBER 1968 ('000)	DECEMBER 1968 ('000)	APRIL 1969 ('000)	JULY 1969 ('000)
CANADA	20,015	20,630	20,700	20,772	20,857	20,340	21,007	21,089
Atlantic Region	1,975	1,995	1,999	2,001	2,009	2,001	2,013	2,014
Nova Scotia	*756*	*760*	*760*	*760*	*762*	*763*	*764*	*764*
New Brunswick	617	623	624	624	626	626	626	626
Newfoundland	493	502	505	507	511	512	513	514
Prince Edward Island	109	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

SECTION II

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

CANADA

At the end of the second quarter of 1969, all industries included in the main industrial classification with the exception of Mining showed increases in wages and salaries over the first quarter of 1969. The following four industries: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities reported wages and salaries above the All-Industry average of $117.72.

Average weekly wages and salaries in Manufacturing increased to $122.68 from $121.70 at the end of March. Durable goods increased to $131.89 from $130.54, an increase of $1.35 while Non-Durable goods increased to $113.83 from $113.09, an increase of $ .74.

The industry showing the largest increase was Trade which gained $3.33. Manufacturing, Trade, Service, and Finance Insurance and Real Estate reported gains from March 1969. However, despite the gains all are still below the All-Industry average which also increased $1.68 from $116.04 in March to $117.72 in June.

NOVA SCOTIA

At the end of the second quarter of 1969, four of the seven major industries showed increases over March, 1969. The largest increase was in the Construction Industry where average weekly wages and salaries rose $23.53 to $130.28. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate showed a small drop in wages and salaries compared to Construction increasing $5.55 to $101.21 from March 1969.

Average weekly wages and salaries in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities decreased $7.15 to $98.61 as compared with $105.76 at the end of March. Durable goods increased $ .65 from $104.48 to $105.13 at the end of June 1969, while Non-Durable goods decreased $3.81 to $88.37 in the same period.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

CANADA

In Mining, average weekly wages decreased $4.62 from the end of March, 1969 while average weekly hours decreased 1.6 hours in the same period. Average hourly earnings rose from $3.24 at the end of March to $3.25 at the end of June. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 1.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings increased $ .20.

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing increased $ .84 from $110.97 at the end of March to $111.81 at the end of June. In the same period average weekly hours decreased 0.3 hours while average hourly earnings rose $ .04 to $2.78. Compared with June 1968, average weekly hours in Manufacturing were 0.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .21 lower.

In Construction, average weekly wages increased $3.09 from the quarter ending March 1969, while average weekly hours increased 0.9 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings remained constant at the end of June. Compared with June of last year, average weekly hours were 0.9 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .34 higher.

NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing decreased $2.23 from $89.46 at the end of March to $87.23 at the end of June. In the same period average weekly hours decreased 0.3 hours to 40.6 hours while average hourly earnings decreased $ .04 to $2.15. Compared with June 1968, average weekly hours in Manufacturing decreased 0.1 hours and average hourly earnings increased $ .08.

In Construction, average weekly wages increased $26.33 from the quarter ending March to the quarter ending June while average weekly hours increased 7.9 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings increased $ .08 to $3.07 at the end of June. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.8 hours higher and average hourly earnings were $ .63 higher.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

Generally speaking, people are interested in real wages - in what the wage will buy - and not just in the money wage. Therefore, in Chart 3-2, wages are expressed in money units whose purchasing power over goods is held constant at the level of some particular year, in this case wages are expressed in terms of 1961 dollars.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES (CONTINUED)

An index of the "real" wage represents an index of actual money wages deflated (or divided) by an index of the price level. For example, if prices have increased 60 percent since 1961 and if money wage rates have increased 120 percent in that period, then "real" wages have increased by only 37 percent.

EMPLOYMENT - APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

CANADA

The Canadian Employment Index at the end of June reported gains in six of the seven major industrial classifications. The largest increase occurred in the Service industry where employment rose 16.1. The Canadian Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 129.8 as compared with 122.8 at the end of March 1969. The index for employment in Manufacturing was 128.6 at the end of June up 5.4 from 123.2 reported at the end of March.

NOVA SCOTIA

In the seven main industrial classifications, the largest increase occurred in the Construction industry where employment rose 37.4 from 109.2 in March to 146.6 at the end of June. The Service industry also showed a gain where employment increased 22.9 from 148.3 in March to 171.2 in June. The Mining and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries both received employment decreases of 13.0 and 0.4 respectively. The Nova Scotia Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 122.5 up 9.2 compared with the March index of 113.3. The index for employees in Manufacturing was 130.2 at the end of June up 14.3 from 115.9 reported at the end of March.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 16-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	CANADA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				NOVA SCOTIA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES			
	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968
Mining, Including Milling	147.02	147.10	145.62	137.94	103.34	104.33	108.69	95.60
Manufacturing	121.84	122.58	122.68	114.23	95.22	95.43	95.71	90.68
Durable Goods	130.65	131.81	131.89	123.27	104.19	104.43	105.13	98.50
Non-Durable Goods	113.24	113.64	113.83	105.90	88.14	88.33	88.37	84.32
Food	104.40	103.99	104.30	97.92	73.21	71.65	72.95	69.99
Fish Products	71.48	65.58	68.24	64.76	67.32	64.07	66.21	64.61
Iron and Steel Mills	143.73	147.90	144.89	139.79	117.04	118.83	119.69	114.60
Shipbuilding and Repairing	132.74	142.07	138.26	128.94	104.66	111.78	111.50	108.69
Construction	147.49	149.17	149.17	137.52	123.74	128.00	130.28	102.32
Building	143.70	145.25	144.91	134.31	105.68	110.16	114.12	100.49
General Contractors	140.90	142.28	143.81	134.91	100.85	106.61	112.29	94.82
Engineering	157.14	158.03	157.46	143.57	155.85	155.90	156.59	104.82
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	129.76	130.78	131.24	122.27	101.03	103.03	98.61	100.59
Water Transport and Services	125.68	129.94	126.82	126.70	98.82	87.82	80.22	80.26
Communication	124.72	126.65	126.78	116.08	111.98	114.15	114.00	102.67
Electric Power, Gas and Water	149.34	147.68	148.41	140.02	129.98	130.63	130.12	117.33
Trade	92.68	93.59	94.98	87.21	80.25	79.40	80.68	74.51
Wholesale Trade	116.14	117.11	118.21	108.61	100.89	99.07	100.91	90.72
Retail Trade	80.77	81.57	83.13	76.08	72.07	71.44	72.57	68.00
Food Stores	72.32	73.91	74.88	68.72	56.99	57.35	59.90	54.24
Department Stores	75.39	75.95	77.82	71.05	72.47	74.05	74.85	67.66
Automotive Product Stores	111.43	112.78	114.72	106.67	100.10	97.82	99.12	92.31
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	113.58	114.62	115.98	106.10	98.71	99.06	101.21	93.63
Service	83.16	83.59	84.45	79.70	61.71	59.81	59.93	55.00
Personal Services	61.57	62.36	63.10	58.18	50.91	50.80	49.71	44.55
Industrial Composite	116.43	117.26	117.72	109.96	94.37	94.70	94.77	88.24

CHART 1-2

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
JUNE 30, 1969

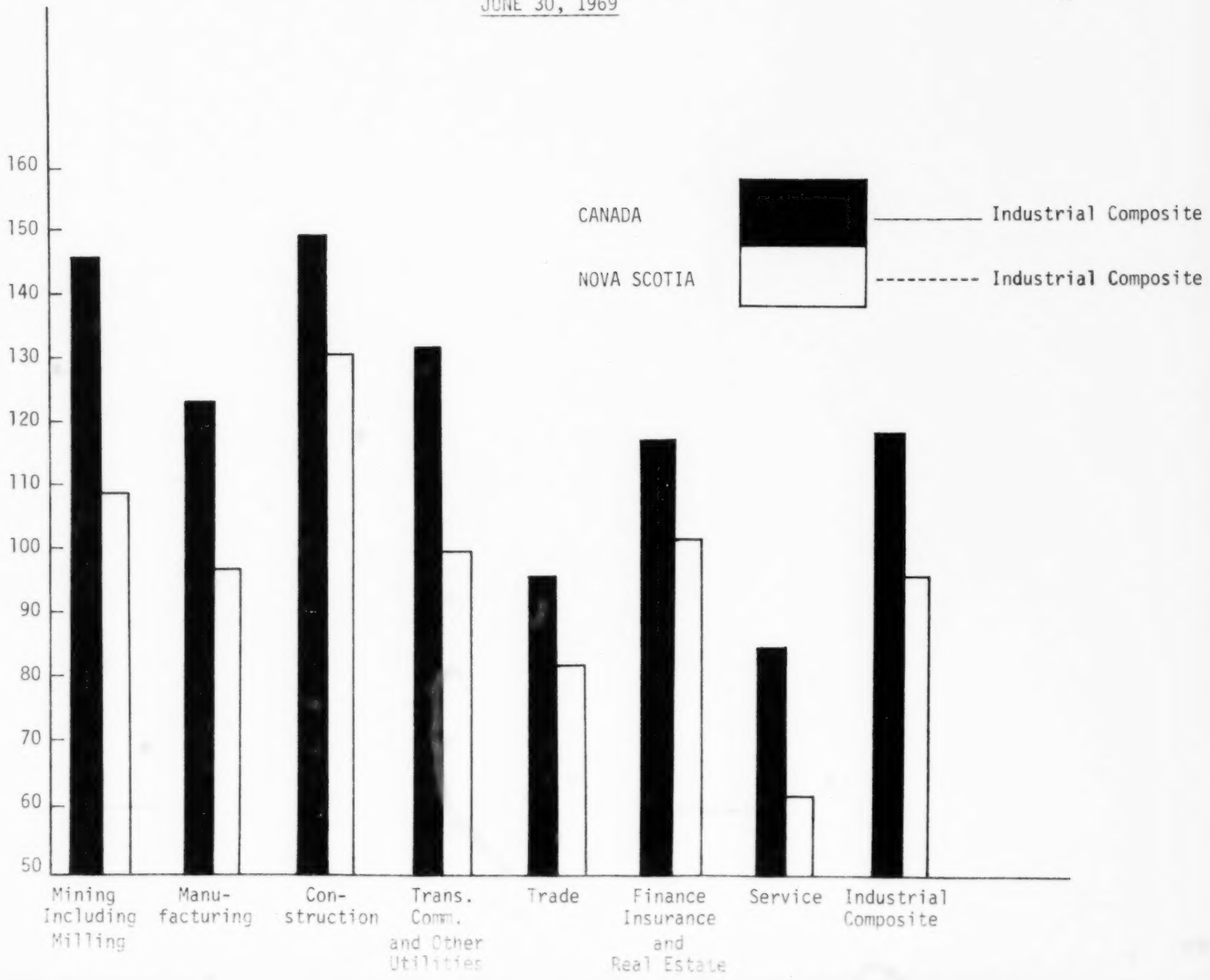
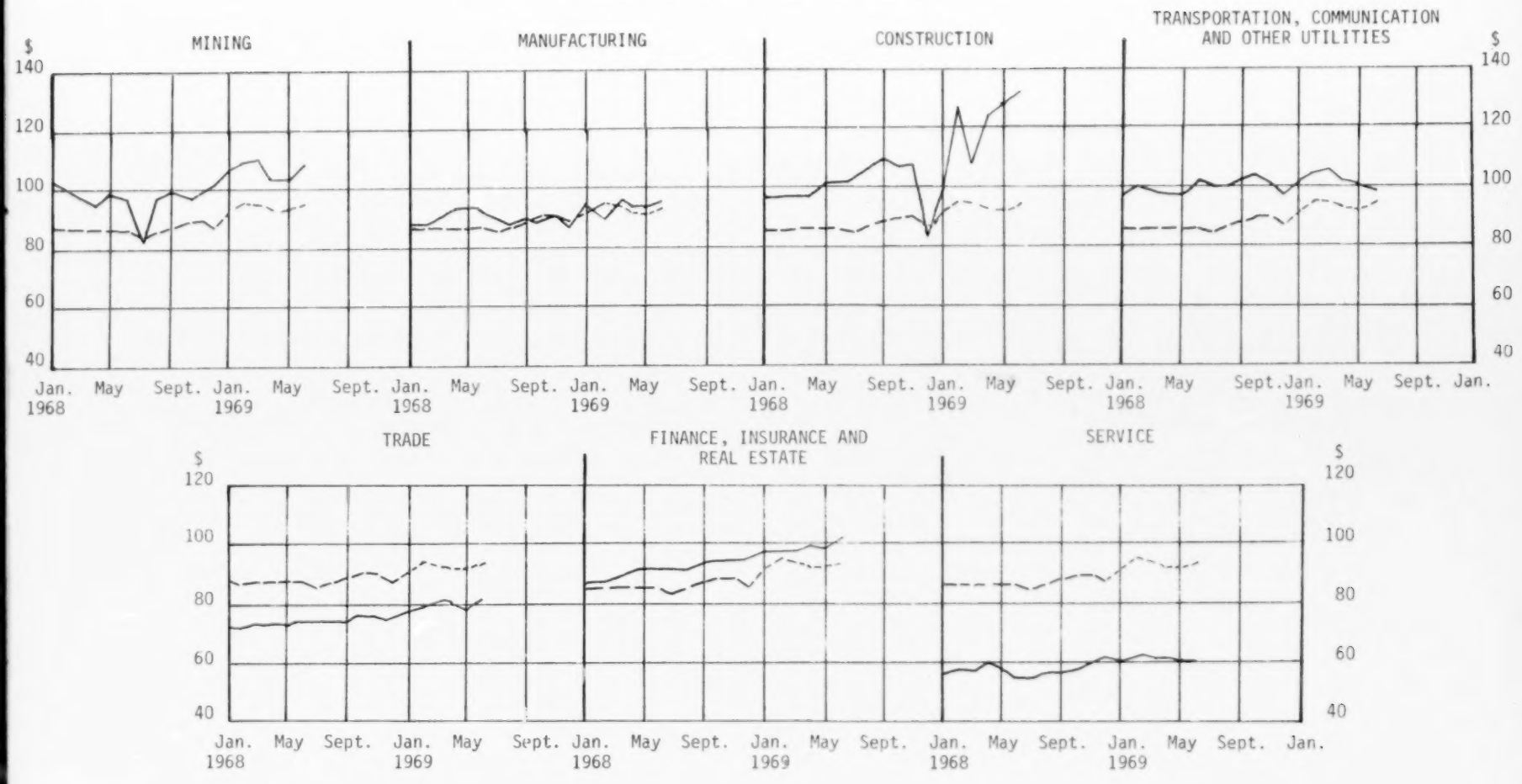


CHART 2-2

WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS, BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969

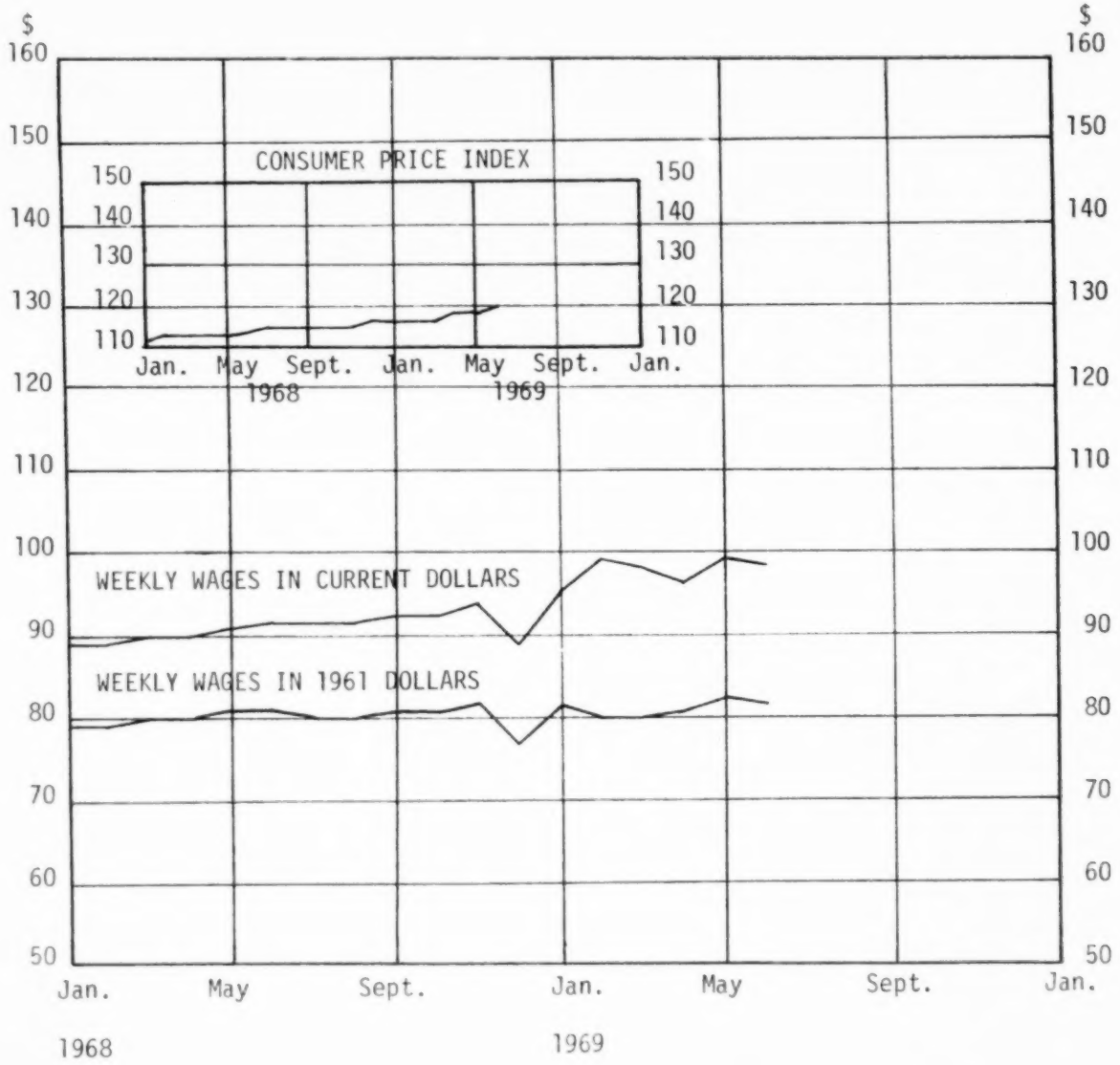
Specific Industry
Industrial Composite



MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX

CHART 3-2

JANUARY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969



AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATES WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA

TABLE 17-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES			
	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968
Mining, Including Milling	41.4	41.5	40.8	42.0	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.05	134.04	134.51	132.82	127.87
Manufacturing	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	2.75	2 77	2.78	2.57	110.87	111.99	111.81	103.94
Durable Goods	40.8	41.0	40.7	41.0	2.96	2.98	2.99	2.77	120.59	122.21	121.78	113.65
Non-Durable Goods	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.9	2.53	2.55	2.56	2.37	100.78	101.48	101.69	94.45
Foods and Beverages	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.3	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.26	96.56	97.18	97.95	91.19
Fish Products	38.6	38.5	40.3	40.6	1.65	1.55	1.59	1.50	63.61	59.71	63.96	61.16
Primary Metal Industries	40.7	41.5	41.0	41.1	3.27	3.31	3.32	3.13	132.83	137.45	136.34	128.59
Iron and Steel Mills	40.3	41.3	40.4	40.6	3.39	3.42	3.39	3.26	136.62	141.57	137.07	132.46
Transportation Equipment	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.6	3.26	3.28	3.30	3.07	132.18	134.17	133.74	124.69
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.9	42.2	41.8	40.1	3.24	3.32	3.23	3.15	129.40	140.22	135.30	126.43
Construction	39.4	40.7	40.3	41.2	3.66	3.61	3.62	3.28	144.38	146.61	145.61	135.02
Building	38.3	38.4	37.9	38.6	3.68	3.70	3.74	3.40	140.89	142.24	141.68	131.41
General Contractors	38.1	38.3	38.8	39.2	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.33	135.61	136.53	138.74	130.68
Engineering	42.5	45.2	45.0	45.9	3.61	3.44	3.43	3.09	153.62	155.26	153.99	141.80

AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 18-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES			
	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968
Manufacturing	39.9	40.1	40.6	40.7	2.16	2.17	2.15	2.07	86.38	87.05	87.23	84.09
Durable	40.4	40.8	41.4	40.6	2.41	2.40	2.38	2.28	97.26	98.03	98.65	92.73
Non-Durable Goods	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.7	1.95	1.96	1.94	1.87	76.96	77.51	77.39	76.21
Food and Beverages	39.3	38.9	40.1	40.9	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.59	65.06	64.05	65.77	64.85
Fish Products	38.3	37.5	39.0	40.0	1.58	1.54	1.55	1.51	60.44	57.81	60.58	60.33
Primary Metal Industries	39.6	40.3	40.9	39.1	2.83	2.84	2.82	2.80	112.14	114.35	115.26	109.38
Iron and Steel Mills	39.6	40.3	40.9	39.1	2.83	2.84	2.82	2.80	112.14	114.35	115.29	109.38
Transportation Equipment	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.2	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.53	108.89	109.55	109.73	104.22
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.9	41.5	42.2	43.1	2.57	2.66	2.59	2.50	102.57	110.15	109.28	107.78
Construction	38.6	40.1	41.6	40.8	3.13	3.11	3.07	2.44	120.97	124.81	127.76	99.49
Building	36.5	37.0	37.8	39.1	2.75	2.86	2.91	2.51	100.67	105.50	110.20	98.09
General Contractors	36.1	37.1	38.1	37.6	2.56	2.67	2.79	2.41	92.40	99.01	106.23	90.62
Engineering	42.1	44.8	47.4	43.1	3.69	3.42	3.27	2.35	155.20	153.13	154.81	101.32

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

TABLE 19-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1969	MAY 1969	JUNE 1969	JUNE 1968	APRIL 1969	MAY 1969	JUNE 1969	JUNE 1968
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	110.53	112.39	112.41	111.28	2.43	2.46	2.43	2.42
Non-Durable Goods	101.93	103.04	103.32	104.78	2.20	2.23	2.21	2.21
Construction	112.70	116.84	120.99	110.89	2.88	2.98	3.03	2.72
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	107.87	107.41	105.57	98.05	-	-	-	-
Trade	85.61	84.84	85.88	79.69	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	104.47	104.28	106.57	100.16	-	-	-	-
Service	62.98	62.60	63.65	61.28	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	105.07	105.92	106.35	102.36	2.55	2.52	2.49	2.47
Durable Goods	107.05	107.89	108.01	104.73	2.57	2.55	2.51	2.53
Trade	69.03	69.48	75.33	66.89	-	-	-	-

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

(1961=100)

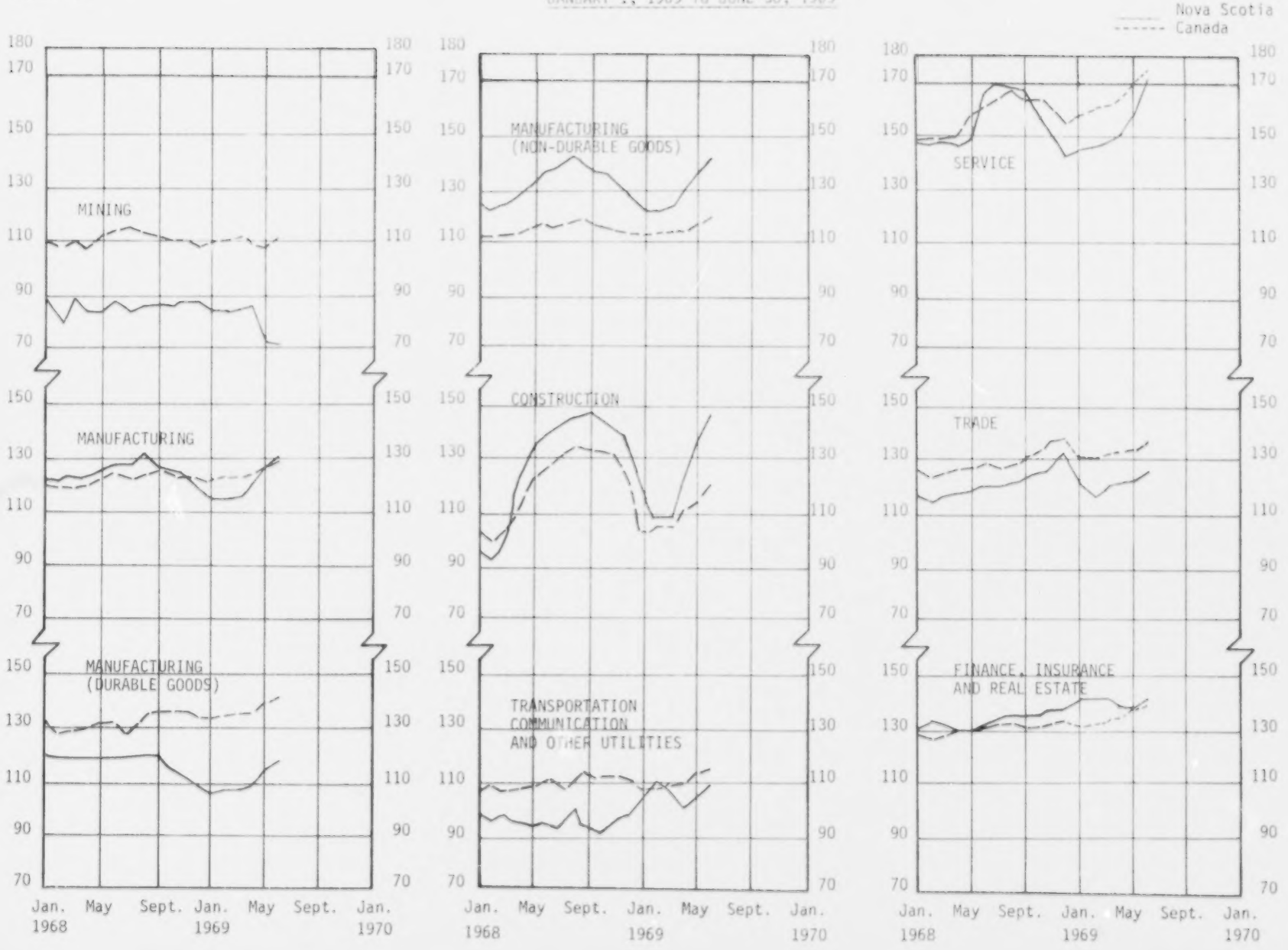
TABLE 20-2

APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	CANADA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES				NOVA SCOTIA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968	April 1969	May 1969	June 1969	June 1968
Mining, Including Milling	108.8	107.6	111.4	113.3	84.7	72.4	71.0	87.8
Manufacturing	123.6	126.2	128.6	123.3	119.7	124.8	130.2	127.9
Durable Goods	136.5	138.8	140.8	132.4	108.7	113.3	117.4	118.2
Non-Durable Goods	113.2	116.0	118.8	116.0	130.1	135.6	142.3	137.0
Food and Beverages	102.8	109.3	114.9	114.0	122.0	129.6	138.9	132.7
Foods	101.7	108.4	114.0	114.4	121.3	129.0	138.7	132.6
Fish Products	109.4	156.6	173.2	176.8	137.3	148.0	165.1	161.4
Primary Metal Industries	129.7	132.1	134.3	127.1	87.9	89.0	91.6	95.4
Iron and Steel Industries	135.6	139.2	141.4	133.2	88.9	90.0	92.5	96.4
Transportation Equipment	156.4	157.8	157.5	150.7	108.6	110.8	114.4	114.0
Shipbuilding and Repairing	117.5	116.9	112.9	112.4	98.0	101.1	107.3	116.3
Construction	111.3	114.4	120.3	128.5	122.5	137.2	146.6	139.4
Building	126.2	120.0	125.4	132.4	109.4	116.8	126.7	113.6
General Contractors	104.1	103.2	107.6	119.3	85.6	95.4	105.1	89.9
Engineering	85.5	104.7	111.4	121.8	155.8	188.9	196.9	202.0
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	108.9	114.1	115.1	110.3	102.2	100.0	109.4	94.3
Transportation	103.2	109.6	111.8	106.0	99.0	94.8	107.8	86.4
Water Transport and Services	110.0	113.2	115.3	92.2	62.0	40.2	42.6	37.9
Railway Transport	85.7	86.1	87.8	88.3	84.7	83.3	82.3	85.8
Communication	121.6	123.6	120.4	118.3	117.4	118.9	119.9	118.3
Electric Power, Gas and Water	115.8	120.3	122.8	118.5	94.1	98.7	100.7	99.6
Trade	133.2	134.7	136.4	128.8	120.5	122.5	125.3	120.6
Wholesale Trade	126.2	128.5	129.6	122.5	116.3	119.9	121.8	117.8
Retail Trade	137.1	138.3	140.1	131.7	122.3	123.6	126.8	121.7
Food Stores	146.1	148.1	145.9	140.6	118.2	126.7	129.4	118.8
Department Stores	132.9	132.8	137.1	127.9	104.2	103.7	105.7	100.8
Automotive Stores	146.9	147.5	148.1	143.0	133.6	129.0	131.2	134.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	136.1	138.0	139.6	131.8	139.9	139.7	141.6	132.1
Service	163.4	171.3	177.3	160.9	151.4	160.6	171.2	167.2
Personal Service	149.8	156.4	161.0	149.5	142.7	148.4	161.7	170.4
Industrial Composite	123.4	127.0	129.8	124.6	114.2	116.8	122.5	117.3

CHART 4-2

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY,
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
(1961=100)
JANUARY 1, 1969 TO JUNE 30, 1969



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

(1961=100)

TABLE 21-2 APRIL 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1969

URBAN AREAS	EMPLOYMENT INDEXES APRIL 1969	MAY 1969	JUNE 1969	JUNE 1968
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	107.4	109.9	112.5	111.0
Non-Durable Goods	117.7	125.2	127.7	117.6
Construction	122.4	137.0	144.9	128.4
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	97.2	89.7	92.4	91.4
Trade	118.2	120.5	122.5	115.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	154.0	154.0	156.5	140.8
Service	162.0	164.9	171.0	163.9
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	117.6	118.5	121.7	115.8
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	108.1	111.3	114.4	113.7
Durable Goods	105.8	108.4	116.6	111.9
Trade	108.5	105.0	104.3	109.5
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	96.3	91.4	91.3	102.0

SECTION III

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns of 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights, into line with more current family spending characteristics.

The January, 1969 and subsequent Canada and regional city Consumer Price Indexes will be calculated and published in a time reference base of 1961=100, instead of the present 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion will not alter the movements of consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics policy of periodically up-dating indexes to more current periods and the selection of 1961 as the base will bring Consumer Price Indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables, such as income, family size, and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading, tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic necessities but also includes a measurement of the price of everyday goods that individuals consume at their leisure.

In essence, the consumer price index equalizes the difference between money income (expressed in dollars) and real income (purchasing power of the dollar).

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities, with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey.

Both the Canadian and Halifax consumer price indexes (1961=100) rose 0.6% between May and June.

The increase in the Canadian index was largely attributable to advances in clothing, transportation and housing costs. These components recorded increases of 1.6% and 0.9% respectively. Higher quotations for new lines of spring clothing, combined with the removal of mid-winter sales prices helped boost the clothing index. The transportation component advances were largely due to higher automobile licensing and repair charges, while increased home ownership costs were chiefly responsible for the rise in the housing component. The recreation and reading index was the only other main component to register an increase; the price levels for food and for health and personal care both decreased by 0.1%.

There were two factors which collectively were responsible for the 0.4% increase in the Halifax index. Higher rents and increased prices for furniture as well as increased prices for men's suits and topcoats.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices as between the cities. That is, they do not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

During the quarter ending June 1969, Saskatoon-Regina, Edmonton-Calgary, and Vancouver all recorded the largest increase of 1.5% in their index. It should be noted that of the three Atlantic Regional Cities, St. John's had an increase of 1.1% from the last quarter while Saint John and Halifax recorded the lowest increase of 0.9%.

St. John's - The food component advanced by 1.9% in response to higher quotations for beef, pork and most fresh vegetables. Higher prices for men's suits, women's dresses, and men's and women's footwear contributed to a rise of 0.6% in the clothing index, while the housing component edged up by 0.2% reflecting increases in rents and some household items. Higher prices for sporting goods and cinema admissions resulted in a 0.8% rise in the recreation and reading index. Other main index components remained virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - (REGIONAL CITIES)

Halifax - An advance of 1.7% in the food component was attributable to increased prices for all beef items and most pork products, turkey, and fresh vegetables. Higher rents, together with increased prices for many household supply items, contributed to an upward movement of 0.3% in the housing index. The health and personal care component advanced by 1.1% in response to higher prices for men's haircuts. while the remaining indexes registered little or no movement since May.

Saint John - At its June level of 120.3, it was 4.4% higher than twelve months previous. The food component advanced by 2.3% reflecting higher quotations for beef and pork, chicken, sugar, butter, and many fresh produce items. Increased prices for men's suits, footwear and shoe repairs contributed to a rise of 0.6% in the clothing component. The housing index edged up by 0.2% while the remaining components were virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Toronto - The food component registered a rise of 2.5% in response to higher quotations for virtually all meat and poultry items, cereal products, margarine, and fresh produce. An advance of 1.7% in the clothing index was attributable to higher prices for men's suits and slacks, women's dresses, many items of children's wear, laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. The housing component moved up by 0.3% in response to increased rents and prices for home-furnishings, while a 0.4% rise in the transportation index was attributable to higher railway and inter-city bus fares. The remaining components registered little or no movement since May.

Edmonton-Calgary - The food component rose by 3.4% in response to increased quotations for virtually all meats, bread, and most fresh produce items. An upward movement of 0.4% in the housing component was attributable to higher rents and increased prices for many household supplies. The recreation and reading index edged up by 0.2% in response to higher prices for bicycles and sporting goods, while the remaining components registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

Vancouver - At its June 1969 level of 119.9 it was 4.6% higher than a year earlier. The food component registered an advance of 3.5% reflecting increased prices for most beef and pork products, chicken, eggs,and fresh fruits and vegetables. Higher prices for men's shirts, ladies' coats, dresses and shoes, and laundry services contributed to a rise of 0.7% in the clothing index. An increase of 0.3% in the transportation index was attributable to higher rail fares, while the components for health and personal care and for recreation and reading each edged up by 0.2%. The housing and the tobacco and alcohol indexes remained virtually unchanged since May.

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

INDEX CHANGES - (REGIONAL)

Between April, 1969 and June, 1969, the all-items component of the consumer price index advanced in all of the ten regional cities and city combinations. Increases ranged from 1.5% in Saskatoon-Regina, Edmonton-Calgary, and Vancouver, to 0.9% in Saint John and Halifax.

Between May, 1969 and June, 1969, the all-items component advanced in nine of the ten regional cities and city combinations, with increases ranging from 0.9% in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver to 0.3% in Halifax. Ottawa reported no change in the index.

INDEX CHANGES - (ATLANTIC)

During the three month period, April, 1969 to June, 1969, one of the three Atlantic Regional Cities recorded a substantial increase in the all-items component. This was St. John's which reported a gain of 1.1%. Halifax and Saint John each registered an increase of 0.9% in their index.

However, between May, 1969, and June, 1969, consumer prices were held to a relatively small gain in which Halifax reported an increase of 0.3%. In the same period, Saint John and St. John's each reported an increase of 0.5%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1969 (1)

(1961=100)

TABLE 22-3

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES						
	APRIL 1969	JUNE 1969	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
Saint John's (2)	118.7	119.9	121.3	113.3	126.6	111.7	128.8	110.0	143.6
Halifax	119.0	120.0	126.6	112.1	123.4	111.3	135.6	125.2	127.7
Saint John	119.3	120.3	126.0	111.5	127.3	117.8	128.5	126.7	126.6
Montreal	121.0	122.5	125.7	114.3	122.6	122.3	127.4	136.8	128.4
Ottawa	121.9	123.5	129.0	113.7	125.4	118.9	136.0	136.1	132.2
Toronto	123.2	124.5	126.9	117.6	128.4	126.3	134.0	123.6	130.1
Winnipeg	121.9	123.6	128.7	111.9	131.6	123.9	138.1	126.7	129.2
Saskatoon - Regina	118.3	120.1	126.7	113.1	125.5	113.6	125.1	127.2	121.8
Edmonton - Calgary	120.3	122.1	128.8	115.3	124.1	117.4	136.8	127.9	115.4
Vancouver	118.2	119.9	128.9	112.4	123.2	116.3	128.5	118.4	113.3

(1) All-Items Indexes for June group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base 1961=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

APRIL 1969 - JUNE 1969

TABLE 23-3 (1961=100)

	INDEX 1969			PERCENT INCREASE JUNE 1969 FROM	
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL 1969 %	MAY 1969 %
Saint John's (1)	118.7	119.0	119.9	1.1	0.8
Halifax	119.0	119.3	120.0	0.9	0.6
Saint John	119.3	119.5	120.3	0.9	0.7
Montreal	121.0	121.4	122.5	1.2	0.9
Ottawa	121.9	123.7	123.5	1.4	0.7
Toronto	123.2	123.3	124.5	1.1	1.0
Winnipeg	121.9	122.2	123.6	1.2	1.1
Saskatoon - Regina	118.3	118.9	120.1	1.5	1.0
Edmonton - Calgary	120.3	120.8	122.1	1.5	1.1
Vancouver	118.2	118.5	119.9	1.5	1.2

(1) Index on the base 1961=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

(1961=100)

TABLE 24-3

JANUARY 1, 1968 - JUNE 30, 1969

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS.	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION AND READING	TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1967		141.2	139.3	139.4	140.3	143.2	184.1	185.2	130.5
1968	Jan.	112.3	120.4	105.9	116.2	103.8	121.1	116.0	113.2
	Feb.	112.7	121.1	106.1	116.7	104.5	119.7	117.1	113.2
	Mar.	112.5	119.3	106.4	117.5	105.1	119.6	117.1	113.2
	Apr.	113.4	120.7	106.6	117.9	105.2	127.8	117.0	113.2
	May	113.4	120.7	106.6	117.5	105.2	128.7	117.0	112.9
	June	114.2	122.1	107.7	117.7	105.1	128.9	117.3	112.9
	July	114.6	123.3	108.4	117.6	104.5	128.9	117.3	112.9
	Aug.	115.3	125.8	108.6	117.5	103.9	129.3	117.4	113.0
	Sept.	115.4	124.8	108.7	118.4	104.5	129.3	118.5	113.0
	Oct.	114.7	121.8	109.0	119.6	104.4	129.3	118.9	113.0
	Nov.	115.4	122.4	109.3	119.8	105.6	130.8	120.4	113.0
	Dec.	115.9	123.7	109.5	120.6	105.6	130.9	120.4	113.0
AVERAGE 1968		114.2	122.2	107.8	118.1	104.9	127.0	117.9	113.2
1969	Jan.	115.8	123.5	109.6	119.9	106.0	130.8	120.5	113.0
	Feb.	115.5	122.1	109.8	118.4	106.6	131.1	121.0	113.1
	Mar.	115.9	122.3	110.2	120.9	106.7	131.0	121.1	113.1
	Apr.	119.0	124.6	111.4	123.3	111.2	133.6	122.0	127.5
	May	119.3	124.5	111.8	123.3	111.4	134.1	125.2	127.7
	June	120.0	126.6	112.1	123.4	111.3	135.6	125.2	127.7

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE, NOVA SCOTIA - APRIL, 1969 - JUNE, 1969

The Nova Scotia labour force was estimated at 264,000 in the week ended June 21, 1969. This was an increase of 9,000 from April and 5,000 from May. Between June 1968 and June 1969, there was an increase of 6,000 in the labour force.

The number of persons employed increased 6,000 from 245,000 in May and 15,000 from 236,000 from April.

Between May and June 1969, unemployment decreased 1,000. Compared to June 1968, unemployment decreased by the same amount.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force was 4.9 percent in June. This compared with 5.4 percent in May and 5.4 percent in June 1968.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES - NON-AGRICULTURE

In Nova Scotia, the number of non-agricultural employees covered in the last week of June 1969[1], were 202,100, an increase of 14,000 from the last week of March 1969.

Increases were recorded in seven of the nine industry groupings with the largest changes occurring in community, business and personal services (4,200) and manufacturing (3,900). During this period, both the mining industry and finance, insurance and real estate reported decreases of 1,000 and 100 respectively.

Compared to June 1968, the Estimates of Aggregate Employment were higher by 21,600. The largest relative increase over the year was in community, business and personal services[2] which increased 14,200. Conversely, the industry which showed the largest decrease of employment over the year was mining which reported a decrease of 900 employees.

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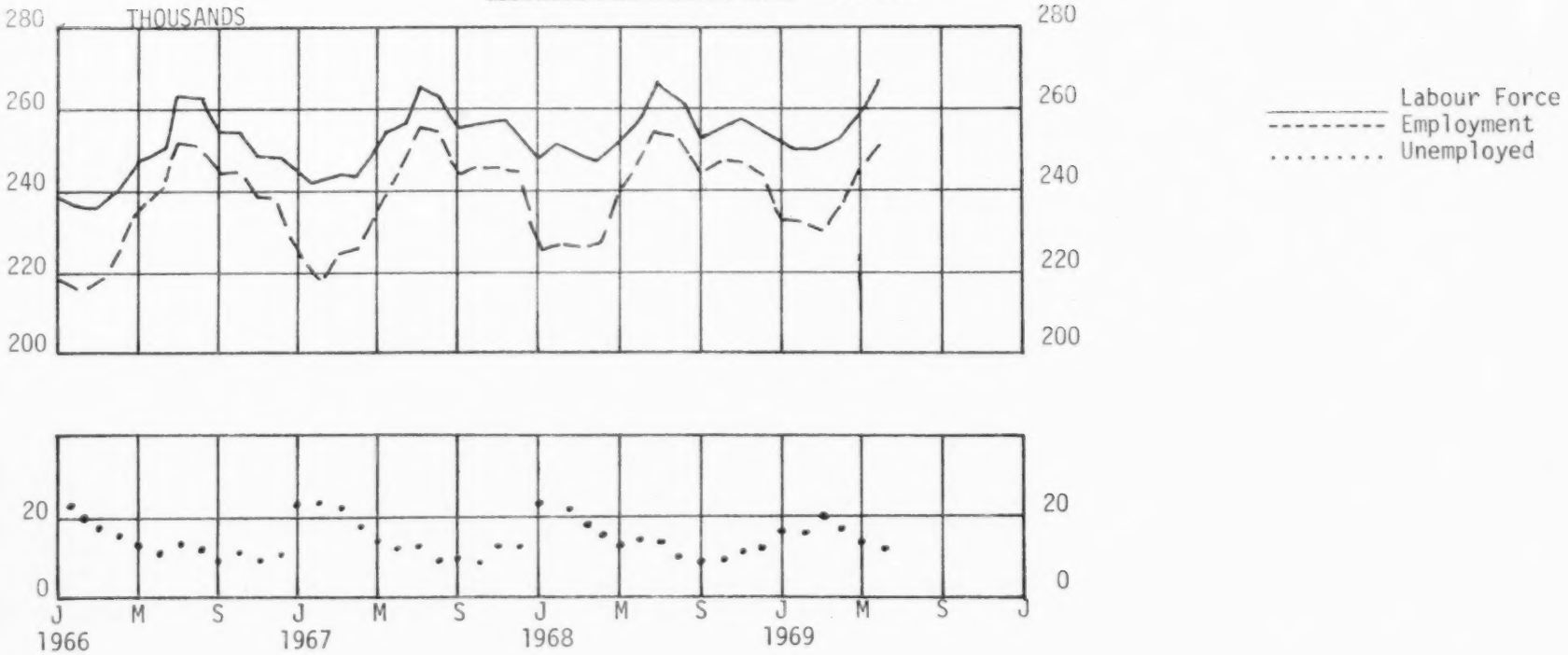
1. Preliminary data.
2. Non-commercial sector of community and personal services includes hospital and education and related services but excludes welfare and religious organizations. Commercial sector of community, business and personal services includes health services (except hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (except domestic services) and miscellaneous services.

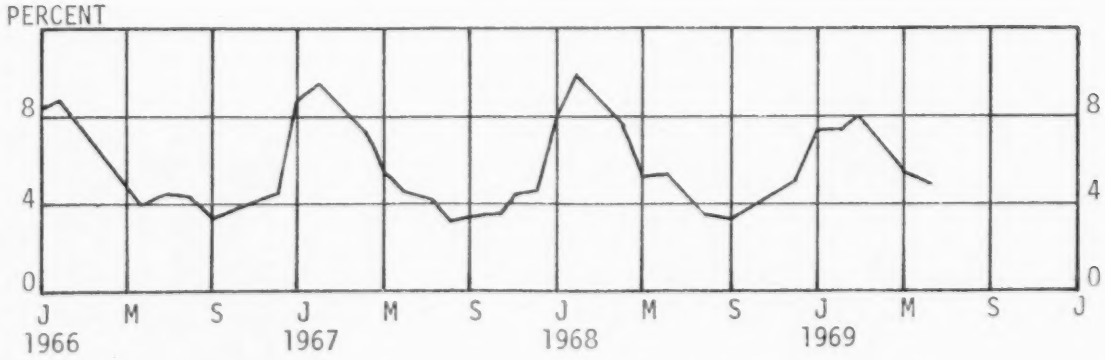
CHART 5-4

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1969



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(The Unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force)



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA IS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WITHOUT RESTRICTION AFTER OCTOBER, 1964.

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE[1] CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 25-4

JANUARY 1968 - JUNE 1969

		Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1967		252	238	14	5.6
1968	Jan. 13	246	225	21	8.5
	Feb. 17	251	227	24	9.6
	Mar. 23	246	226	20	8.1
	Apr. 20	245	227	18	7.3
	May 18	253	240	13	5.1
	June 22	258	244	14	5.4
	July 20	265	253	12	4.5
	Aug. 24	268	256	12	4.5
	Sept. 21	252	243	9	3.6
	Oct. 19	256	246	10	3.9
	Nov. 16	257	244	13	5.1
	Dec. 14	254	242	12	4.7
AVERAGE 1968		254	239	15	5.9
1969	Jan. 18	251	233	18	7.2
	Feb. 15	250	232	18	7.2
	Mar. 22	250	230	20	8.0
	Apr. 19	253	236	17	6.7
	May 24	259	245	14	5.4
	June 21	264	251	13	4.9

[1] Information derived from the Labour Force Survey covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 26-4

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE
JUNE 21, 1969

Region	June 21, 1969 Labour Force ('000)		June 21, 1969 Unemployed ('000)		June 21, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)		April 19, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)		May 24, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)		June 22, 1968 Unemployment Rate (%)	
Canada	8,403	a	383	d	4.6	d	5.4	d	4.7	d	4.8	d
Atlantic Region	674	b	41	e	6.1	e	10.5	e	7.8	e	5.6	e
NOVA SCOTIA	264	c	13	e	4.9	e	6.7	e	5.4	e	5.4	e
New Brunswick	217	c	14	f	6.5	f	13.6	f	8.7	f	4.7	f
Newfoundland	152	c	13	f	8.6	f	12.9	f	11.3	f	7.8	f
Prince Edward Island	41	d	1	g	2.4	g	8.6	g	5.1	g	2.6	g
Quebec	2,356	b	152	e	6.5	e	8.0	e	7.2	e	6.2	g
Ontario	3,122	a	121	e	3.9	e	3.3	e	3.2	e	4.2	e
Prairies	1,381	b	33	e	2.4	e	3.2	e	2.4	e	2.7	e
British Columbia	870	b	36	e	4.1	e	5.0	e	4.5	e	6.1	e

Note: The alphabetic symbols following the estimates in these tables indicate the Standard Deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", in the Glossary of Terms.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprise executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are segregated.

Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece-workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Wage-earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs and related employees.

Man-hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period. When the reported pay period is longer that one week, the payroll data are reduced to one weeks proportion of the totals.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Durable-goods manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of the general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current months employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

PRICE INDEXES NOTES

Consumer Price Index (notes) - The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket is a constant or equivalent quantity

and quality of goods and services but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specific quantity of the items, are included in the basket.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price change for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residents are characteristically different. The target group to which the current index relates is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population (b) ranging in size from two adults with four children and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure the influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey data in this report are based on information obtained monthly through a sample survey of households conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Interviews are carried out across Canada in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods. Percentages of total households selected for the sample are as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 percent; Quebec, 0.5 percent; Ontario, 0.5 percent; Prairie region, 0.8 percent; British Columbia, 0.7 percent. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed below under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of the two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-Sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than twice the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a percent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5 percent of the estimate the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6 percent and 1.0 percent of the estimates and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of percent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Percent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% - -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired.

*Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating real wages we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Number of Man-Days Lost per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and while this was accurate it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by ten thousand (10,000).

Source: [1]THE LABOUR FORCE, Catalogue No. 71-001, published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

APPENDIX - A

1. "Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-002.

2. "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-003.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "Employment Indexes, Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", "Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings", Daily and Weekly Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Nos. 11-001 and 11-002.

5. "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-008.